#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

CONFILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING THEEGRAPH.

### Our Mexican Diplomacy.

From the Tribune. Perhaps the two grandest blunders ever perpetrated by our Government were the two with which it inaugurated our foreign policy at the eginning of the war-blunders at once monous in their folly and untruth, blind in their brive, and most disastrous in their results. N at in order comes the humiliating exhibition our national diplomacy presented in its treatent of the Mexican question, from the reducn of Vera Cruz, by the triple expedition, to the recent armed intervention of our Government in the domestic concerns of Mexico, by their arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of a constitutional claimant to the Presidency of

the republic. When Mr. Seward, in April, 1861, advised pe, through our ministers abroad, that the resident, so far from rejecting, willingly account the dogma of the Rebeis, "that the deral Government could not reduce the ding S ates to obedience by conquest;" aco he assured the world that "only an imrial despotic government could subjugate or aghly insurrectionary members of the State," and that "this federal republican system of ours is the very one which is the most unutted for such a labor," the declaration inevi-tably encouraged the untriendly Courts of Europe to doubt both our right and our power suppress the Rebellion by war. them with new apologies and inducementshad any been needed-to assist the Rebellion, y their moral influence, their diplomacy, o far as they dared, by a loose reading of interstional neutrality.

This continued until the faith and achievenents of the American people, dissipating year by year the low-toned ideas of American nationality propagated from Washington, comworld to recognize the fact that in his republic the constitutional will of the people is supreme, and that, when armed rebelion against that will is exhibited by thoroughly insurrectionary members of the State, and the occasion arises to conquer the Rebellion and restore obedience due to law and order, this Jovernment, of all the governments known in

The second blunder perpetrated above. The second blunder perpetrated about the same time—one equally with the first confirmatory of a dogma of the Rebeis, and equally de-moralizing and damaging to our national reputation, in misstating and carleaturing our post tion, and subjecting us to the jibes and jeers of Christendom—was our bold denial that slavery was connected with the Rebellion, or that would be affected by the result. On the 22d of April, 1861, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Dayton, and it is believed that this letter, like the one already quoted, was neither inspired nor approved by Mr. Lincoln:-

"The revolution is without a cause; it has not even a pretext. It is just as clear that it is without an object. " The condition of slavery in the everal States will remain just the same whether it succeed or tail. " The rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them will arrange applies to exactly the same laws and form emain subject to exactly the same laws and forms stration, whether the revolution shall succeed or fail.'

"This incontestable statement," as the despatch went on to characterize it, was line by line re-futed by Mr. Se ward himself, in eloquent letters ritten in subsequent years, showing the lavery was the head and front of the Rebelon, and that the war continued simply because lavery still existed, and his attestation of the Emancipation Proclamation pronounced the allure of his rash propheces.

How far the solemn official assurance -Rebel emissaries at European Courts, that slavery was not the cause or object of the Rebeilion, and that the National Government was as resolved to maintain slavery as that of Jefferon Davis—how far that great mistake confused or a time the mind of Europe, alienating our ciends, emboldening our enemies, enabling ablacts to combine for our destruction, with o check from the anti-slavery sympathies of ne people, either in England or on the Contiment, will never be fully known. But each Rebellion on the other side of the water will how more and more plainly the extent to which, on sea and land, our difficulties and oangers and sacrifices were multiplied, en-hanced, and prolonged by those terrific blun-ders of the Government at Washington which tended, for long and weary months, to thwart the honest and able diplomacy of Mr. Dayton and Mr. Adams.

The character and object of the French invasion of Mexico seem to have been, from the start, understood and appreciated by the whole world, excepting only the head of our State Department. The grand object declared to our Government was to recover certain debts due by Mexico. The pretense held forth to the Mexicans was a disinterested desire, on the part of the French Emperor, to assist them in forming "a stable and durable government, based upon peace and morality." Behind these published avowals were the palnable motives, plain to be seen and easy to be understood, afforded by the doubt ul speculations of M. Jecker and the Count de Morny, and by the ambitious project of Napoleon, frankly avowed in his letter to General Forey, to restrict the boundaries and the power of the American republic, and to establish French influence in the heart of this

Apart from the general policy of the Monroe loctrine, the letter to General Forey made the invasion a menace and an insult to the American Government and the American people.

It was so understood in France, in Englandeverywhere but at Washington. Even in the French Secate, that great lawyer, M. Berryer, the venerable and eloquent advocate of world-wide fame, referring to our country, said:-Do not forget that there is offense to her in the expedition to Mexico. \* The expedition was partly undertaken against the United States." And quoting again from the letter of General Forey, he declared:—"The Republic of the North will not endure the imperial monarchy of Mexice; and war will break out sooner or later.'

Our Government seems to have early resolved to pay no regard to the caution given by Mr. Dajton in Paris, and by Mr. Corwin in Mexico, as to the faisity of the French declaration—to shut their eyes to the plainest truths, and to believe only what might be told them by Louis Napoleon. To swallow the assurances of the French Court, in the face of the clearest facts, one would have supposed an impossible task for any Government; but ours received each new assurance of M: Thouvenel with such an appearance of child-like faith that, if it were indeed real, the future historian, in discussing the diplomacy of the two Governments, will be puz-zled which most to admire, the duplicity of the one or the credality of the other. of June, 1862, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Corwin:-

"Notwithstanding the course adopted by the French agents and army in Mexico, the Govern-ment of France still reassures us that it is their purpose to be content with an adjustment of grievances, leaving it exclusively with the people of Mexico to determine their own form of government, and in no case to put up or to maintain any one that may come in consequence of the war."

A month later (July 14, 1862) Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Corwin:-

"It is very certain that the idea of preparing a throne in Mexico for an Austrian prince, if ever cutertained, was long since discarded."

That our own difficulties at that time should inducate the tone of our foreign policy can be readily understood, although a timid policy always invites aggression and contempt. The more critical our situation, the more manly, dignified, and fearless should have been ou language, to the French Emperor, who had seized the opportunity afforded by the Rebell on to bumble and insult us. But why, in its cor

respondence with our own ministers, the Gov-ernment should have deemed it worth while to grore facts and plant itself on illusions, is an unexplained newstery.

The French Emperor was evidently encour aged to believe, not simply that the United States would offer no armed opposition to his chemes, but even that they might be persuaded to recognize Maximilian when his troops were withdrawn; and the first order for their withdrawai, given in October, 1865, was based upon such a proposition from the American Minister at Paris.

The subsequent agreement, made in April, 1866, provided for the removal of the troops in three detachments-the first in this pres November; and it now appears that the Emperor proposes, from motives of necessity or con-venience, to delay the departure of the first detachment until the coming spring; and it is insimated that our Government is about to vindicate the dignity of the country by compelling them to sail on the instant.

That the expedition is an entire failure is dmitted by the French Government. The Mexicans have vindicated their ability to defeat, without our assistance, the designs of Logis Napoleon, backed though they were by French Austrian, and Belgian legions. At this late hour, the amount of glory to be won in ridding Mexico of her invaders by joining in the war will hardly be excessive, especially as France is intent upon her Industrial Exposition.

The French Emperor has officially admitted the utter failure of his expedition, and a letter from M. Drouyn de Lbuys to the French Minister at Mexico (January 15, 1866), after a frank picture of the powerlessness and poverty of the Mexican Government, and the hopelessness of supplying its deficit, adds:-

"Mexico not being able to pay the troops which we keep upon hir territory, it becomes impossible for us to keep them there. As for asking fresh credit of our country with this object. I have already explained myself to you on this lead. As I have to d you, public o, inion has pronounced with irretragible authority that the limit was reached. France would refuse to add anything, and the Emperor would not ask it."

We shall refer, another day, to the reported approval by our Cabinet of the imprisonment of General Ortega, and the proposed establishment f an American protectorate over the people of

## The Condition and Prospects of the Country, National and International.

From the Times. It would be a dull time-if such a time could be imagined-in which neither fact nor fancy could be found to excite the public apprehension in some direction or other. The work at present is as hard as possible; and the croakers and seasationalists have to resort to all sorts of expepients to secure for popular consumption the necessary amount of the stuff they deal in. As our foreign relations obstinately continue pacitic from year to year, under the guidance of Mr. Seward, and as question after question, seemingly hard of settlement, is disposed of and torgotten, it seems more and more difficult to find either facts or fictions sufficient to shake the public belief that a pacific foreign policy is the fixed policy of our Government, and a policy, moreover, which finds such eager supporters in the Gov-ernments of Europe, that it is altogether un-likely there will be any occasion for a change in it. As our internal adairs and domestic politics, though unsatisfactory in some respects, have already passed through their most critical stages unattended by any convuision or any shaking of the public peace, it has become barder than ever to get people to believe that the country is going to lose its wits, and torsake those conservative ways which constitute the fixed guides of its action. As our Treasury con-tinues daily to grow stronger, and our financial condition improves with a wonderful rapidity, it is all but hopeless now to get any one but a ool to fancy such an event as the shaking of the solid fabric of our national credit. Those whose feelings, prejudices, or interests, there-fore, are gratified by perpetual torebodings of the future, have to ignore, as much as possible, broad faces and tendencies, and make the most of such minor incidents and fictions as can be concocted day by day. As regards our foreign relations, it is not for

many a day, we fancy, that Secretary Seward has had such easy work as he has at present. It was one kind of duty he had during the Rebellion, when he was ceaselessly engaged in remonstrating with foreign powers inclined to aggression or interierence, and it is quite another kind of duty he has now, when every European power is protesting its amicable spirit and purpose, and offering to adapt its policy to almost any demands we may make. It was a very different matter to deal with England when sae was authorizing the career of the Alabama from what it is now, when she is anxious to contrive ome way of settling our claims for damages by the Alahama. It was a very difficult thing dealing with her Government when its contempt and insolence towards us sought opportunity for expression, from what it is now, when her Ministers, Tory though they be, take every possible chance of proclaiming their respect and desire for conciliation. It is a very different and much easier thing dealing with France now, when her troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico, and the Emperor Napoleon gives as a reason his desire to placate this country, from what it was when her soldiers were pouring to this continent, and the Emperor was doing ali he could in this and other ways to damage us. It has been plain sailing for our State Depar ment of late, compared with what it was formerly; and we believe that at this moment, for all that is said to the contrary, it is plainer than ever. We have every once in a while some little thing started upon ms, such as the silly rumor from Paris, a tew days ago, that "English and American relations would soon be critical," or the still later canard that Mr. Seward had peremptorily demanded the payment of the Alabama claims. But people on both sides of the water have ceased to credit such fictions. as was clearly shown by the rise of our bonds in England on the heels of the first, and their steadiness both here and there on the publica-tion of the second. The fact is that the rumors about troubles with England, as well as with France, are fictitious; and Mr. Seward continues as ever to pursue his pacific policy, having now, moreover, the good fortune of co-ope ration on the part of the Governments he audresses. In regard to domestic political affairs there is far less ground for anticipating rouble now than there has been at any time luring the last year. The contest in Congress last winter, as well as the more recent contest in the country, was close and bitter from the nature of things. Parties were illy defined aud issues unsettled. The President believed the nation was with him in his Southern policy, and that it was in his power to secure the success of that policy. But now that whole matter must be considered as settled. The country has pronounced its decision—a decision un-

mistakable in character and without appeal. The President, there is very little doubt, appreciates the fact keenly enough. There is no danger whatever of his doing violence to the country's decision. If he resolutely refuses to lend his personal countenance to the special measures or last Congress, it need not be feared by anybody that he will in any event interfere with the sphere of Congress. On the other hand, we are confident that nobody need have any fear of Congress taking any extreme measures against the President. The talk about impeach-ment was all very well for violent men during the violent excitements of the elections; but the idea has been so generally condemned by the members of the dominant party in Congress, that no ground is left for anticipating even its consideration. Even Mr. Bineham, who was the party assigned to lead in the movement, has repudiated all connection with it; and of public en, it is now principally sustained by General Butler, who is not a member of this, but of the next Congress. He will have time enough to reconsider his ground before he takes his seat, s General Logan, who is also a member of next Congress, and who recently took very much the same ground as Butler, has already reversed his position on the question. There may not be perfect harmony between the messures of the

President and those of Congress during the coming session; but neither, we believe, will there be any such altercation- as at last session Merely in view of the powerlessness of the President against Congress, not to speak of the country, we may consider all danger of this as

having finally passed away. Thus, so tar as our foreign relations go, there is hardly ground for improvement; and so far as our domestic politics go, a better state of things may be considered as assured. The material interests of the country are safe. national finances, thanks to the genius of Mr. McCulloch and the American people, are sound and strong. The strength of the Treasury creases daily. Our revenues continue to ex-ceed greatly our expenditures, and the immense volume of gold in the Secretary's control is a conservative power of the first imcorfance. His forthcoming report will constitute an exhibit worthy of the wealth and resources of the nation, and display prospects of increasing brightness for the future. When, ere long, the Southern States shall resume their proper relations in the Union, the entire country will again illustrate before the world the strength and glory that are associated with the great Re-

#### Our Foreign and Domestic Troubles and Entanglements. From the Herald.

A few short weeks ago the national horizon seemed completely clear and sunny. The differences between the President and Congress had been decisively adjusted by an overwhelming popular vote. Public opinion at the North and the South was drifting towards universal amnesty and impartial suffrage as the true basis of reconstruction. The English orators and organs appeared disposed to settle the Alabama claims promptly and justly. The Emperor Napoleon had promised the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico in November, Maximilian was upon the point of abdicating. An informal alliance between Russia and the United States had been celebrated in countless bumpers of tea and champagne. There was even some talk of securing for this Government an island in the Mediterranean, with the consent of the European powers, as a depot of naval supplies. But all of a sudden several small clouds began to darken this serene sky, and a subtle coldness was felt in the sir. Rumors of critical complications with England crept into the newspapers. The French circular denouncing Russia and the United States as dangerous powers was read in a new and threatening light, Maximilian was practically superseded by Mar-sna! Bazame, and the French troops were not One power after another prowithdrawn. ested against our purchase of a Mediterranean sland. A sensible and ominous change had ccurred in our foreign relations.

Whether this change was the result of the approach of the meteoric shower described in Herald telegram from Greenwich, and which Oueen Victoria was roused from her oyal bee to sec, or whether a new holy alliance between the French and British Governments produced this remarkable effect, it is not necessary at present to discuss. Suffice it to say that we are upon the eve of stirring events, diplomatic or military, and that President Johnson may find it expedient to add a few more words to this annual Message, now announced as ready for the printers. England is toundering amid a sea of troubles, and is likely to turn against us at any moment in a desperate deathgrapple. Joun Bright and his faction are preaching reform, but they really mean revolution and democracy. The Fenians, armed organized, and disciplined, with James James Stephens at their head, are pledged to a repellion before next January. Canada, through her leading men, her clergy, and er public meetings, is declaring for annexation with this country. The interference of our Government in behalf of the condemned Femans has been courteously received by the Canadians: but the English press, torgetting the officiousness of England during our civil war, is already growling and grumbling at the various dishes of humble-pie which we have recently placed before the British hon. The oemand which Secretary Seward has made for the immediate payment of the Aldbama claims is answered by the appointment of a packed and prejudiced commission morally certain to decide against us. In a word, England is in a frame of mind extremely favorable to hostilities: the Government has all the pretexts re quired in our endor ement of the Fenians and ur demand for the Alabama damages, and the only point to be decided is whether France will act with Great Britain, since the latter power has become too cowardly to act alone.

France is in a scarcely better domestic condi-tion than England, and is equally anxious for some foreign complication to divert attention from home affairs. Napoleon has been badly snubbed by both Prussia and Italy, and he feels his humiliation keenly. The empire is deeply in debt. Republican conspiracies have been discovered in Paris. The unpopular project of seizing all the young men for soldiers and abolishing the system of paid substitutes, has been officially revived. Napoleon's desertion of the Pope has offended all the Roman Catholics, headed by Eugenie, who is going to Rome; but it has by no means pleased the Protestants, who accuse the Emperor of double-dealing. The Cabinet has resolved to end the Mexican business at once; but this resolution is very equivocal, since the method is no stated. Napoleon fears that he cannot afford to withdraw his troops, acknowledge his failure, and give his enemies another opportunity to

denounce him as a spurious statesman. Consequently be does not keep his promises in regard to the evacuation, but leaves Bazaine and his army in possession of the Mexican republic, with Maximilian as a mere puppet in their hands. Although the troops were to be removed by November, we are now informed that the transport fleet will not sail from France until Christmas, if at all. Possibly those rumors of another civil war in this country, which are said to have encouraged Maximilian, have also reached Napoleon's cars, and altered his previous plans. It is certain that he expects to gain some advantage by stirring up strite between this nation and England. The Commissioners whom we have despatched to Mexico to confer with Bazaine are not sbrewd enough to forestall Napoleon, Sherman as a diplomatist is more dangerous to newspaper correspondents than to Maximilian, and Campbell will be hall-tellow well met with all comers. Under all the cir-cumstances, therefore, we can readily undertand that from Napoleon's point of view his Mexican projects are not yet quite impossible of

But when we come to survey our foreign and omestic troubles and entanglyments from an American standpoint, we see that we have nothing to dread in the future if we tread firmly in the path marked out for us in the pre sent. Congress, which is soon to assemble, has the whole matter in its own hands. There will be no impeachment of the President and no new civil war. On the contrary, we shall not be surprised to find Congress and the President standing harmoniously upon the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. once arranged, all the rest will be easy The Southern people may not accept thes liberal terms at once, but they will be glaenough to do so before very long. A foreign war, which will only aggravate the internal disorders of England or France, will end all our domestic troubles and give us a more perfect Union. Already Southern men are enlisting in the regular army, at Petersburg and elsewhere,

as if anticipating a foreign conflict, The Fenian invasion of Canada, managed mainly by Southern men, showed that there is no great love for England in that section of the country; and the enthusiastic celebration in this city last Monday of "Evacuation Day," "when the British ran away," proves that the old revo-lutionary fires of animosity towards England are not yet extinguished in the North. A costly naval war would break down the finances of England and France, while we could more than reimburse ourselves for the war expenses by privateering and the confiscation of foreign property, to say nothing of the capture of Canada. In such a contest we should find affice to the Penians of Ireland, the reformers of England the republicans and the legitimists of France,

and the vast hordes of Russia attacking France in the rear. Our superiority in generals, in soldiers, in arms, in sailors, and in iron-clads, one been too recently demonstrated to be denied. We have only to press for the payment of the A'abama claims and the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and whether the result be peace or war, we shall be equally vic-torious and equally benefited. Let Congress and the President act together with dignity and decision, and England and France must yield or be conquered.

#### The Causes of Fentanism. From the World.

An examination of the history and condition of Ireland soon sets the mind at rest in regard to the causes of Fenianism. It there are any who think of it as the merely temporary outbreak of a weak and turbulent race, the recital of a few incontrovertible facts will remove their projudices; nor can we render any better service to the friends of Ireland than by a fair statement of the legislation of which her people complain, and the wrongs they have endured. To point out the nature of the malady is to assist all who are desirous of applying an adequate remedy; and the fair consideration of the extraordinary and unprovoked sufferings sustained by the nation cannot fail to plead powerfully on behalf of the Fenian prisoners with those in whose hands they are now captives.

None know in their touching details the privations and economy of the laborious Irish that they may earn those sums which are so large in the aggregate, and are given so freely to enable their relatives to emigrate from Ireland to this continent. The instance of a boy who, being blamed for his ragged appearance, and urged by a Protestant clargyman to attend public worship, replied "that he had solemnly vowed to buy neither shoes for his feet nor coat for his back until he had saved money enough to bring his father and mother from the old country." shows how the misery of Ireland has intensitied the affections of her people to each other. It is the same affection that has led so many to divide their hard earnings with the project for their country's liberation.

Another anecdote yet more closely illustrates the ruling motives of the active Femaus. In one of the numerous evictions of the Irish peasantry by the" Crowbar Brigade" from the little farms they have long occupied, the tenant was confined to his bed by sickness, and his wife was in the pains of child-labor. Regardless of entrea-ties, the "brigade" took the unhappy couple and laid them upon a "potato ridge," in the open air, at an inclement season of the year, and then levelled the old homestead. The father soon died, where they had laid him; and the mother gave birth to a child, which also died there, The son emigrated to the United States. ful of the duties of his Church, he went to the confessional, and was asked, as is customary, if he foreave all his enemies. He frankly said he could not, and recounted the story as we have told it. The urgent suggestions of his spiritual advisers prevalied over his passions but who cannot see in his story alike the causes and the motives of Fenjanism, and the readines evinced to lose even life itself in its cause?

A religion forced upon the people of Ireland contrary to their convictions, and evictions of the people, frequently from "religious" or political causes, from the land they have long occupied, are the chief causes of their animosity. The great tamine and its consequences gave additional fervor to the struggles. It has its monuments on American shore. Of those who caped alive to Canada, bringing in their frames the seeds of the disease it had generated, six thousand were buried in one place, four thouand in another, and twelve thousand at Gros I-le, near Quebec.

A few days since we published a wellauthenticated record of Irish grievances. Many of its facts are collated in a sermon preached by Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans at Paris, on behalf of the "poor Catholics of Ireland," in 1861. His discourse itself is scarcely less simple and graceful in its style and eloquent in its expressions, than just and Christian

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINIS TERED NITROUS OXIDE of LAUGHING UAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fitty cents per tooth for extracting; no chatge for extracting when artificial tree have ordered. Office, No 218 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.
Feverith street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to so elsewhere and pay \$2 and \$3 for gas. N. B—I continue to give instructions to the dental professin.

10 12 fmwsm.

COURSE OF LECTURES S. C. AND S. A.

The Executive Committee of the Social, Civil. and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Penn-sylvania having arranged for their Course of Lectures this season, take pleasure in announcing that the

## HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening sadress, in the National Heal, MARKET Street, above Tweltth, on FRID, Y r VENING Sovember 30, 1886. Subject— "Tolley and Justice in Public Affairs." The second Lecture will be given by

REDFRICK DOUGLASS, Esq.,

On THURSDAY EV. NING. January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic."

The remaining Lectures will be continued on each
successive Thursday evening until the series is
ended.

onder. The Course is to consist of Eight Lectures.
The speakers that have been either engaged or invited for the course, independent or the above named gentlemen, are:

Major General O. O. HO WARD.
Major General B. F. WUILER,
Senator J. W. NYE.
Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. H. GHL. BON O. of Md.,
HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM.

THE CELWBYATED BLACK SWAN
has kindly volunteered to appear and furnish occasional

has kindly vo'unteered to appear and furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each Lecture.

Season tickets, \$2. Single admission, \$5 cents.

Deors open at 1 c'cicek. To commerce at 8.

Tickets may be had at 'run pier's Music store. Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the door on the evening of each Lecture.

each Lecture. WILLIAM STILL, Chairman. No. 1216 Washington avenue (Coal Office).

Fourth street, below Willow.

J. HANKINSON. Guliel ma street. 11.26 5t = Committee of Arrangements.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILD-INGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASH-INGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estin ares of cost to new irre-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildines required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be surnished to architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned

A premium of \$3500 for the first, of \$2000 for the second, and of \$1000 for the first, of \$2000 for the second, and of \$1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of seacting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Dopartment under act of Congress approved July 28 1868

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieuten at t olone T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Roard Ordunance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all ans sulmitted, should none be deemed suitable for a purpose, as well as to retain any or all or such

By order of the Board.

11 20 lm)

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

# OFFICIA

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTELR OFFICERS

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined to radmission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of congress approved July 25, 1886, will at once make application, addressed to commodore by P. Lee, Hartrord, Connecticut who willignoity them, when to appear Those who do not make application prior to the lat of January next of who do not present themselves when nonted will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Condidates, will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

Giffeon Welley,

## SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFFTY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1835.
The following Statement of the adults of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Premiums received from November 1, 1865.

Premiums received from November 1, 1865. October 31, 1866:— Marine and Ini and risks ...... 8603 770 64 8742.462-45 Premiums on Policies not marked off No-vember i, 1865..... 276.964-47

31.019,426.90 8683,121 10 Interest during the same period-sal-vages, etc. Lorses, expenses, etc., during the year as sbove:-Marine and In and Navigation A326-319-66

Re insurances.
Agency charges, advertising, printing etc.
Plaxes—United states tax on premiums policy stamps, etc.....
Expenses. 33,147-90 8578,170-28 8192.669-44

211,500-00

166,562 56

44.620:00

50,759-00

20,500 00

24,250-90

20,750-0

18,000-00

5 949-04

15,000 00

3.258:25

3,950-0

This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on ividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November I, 1856.

\$100,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, 1871.

120,000 United States Six Fer Cent.
Loan, 1881.

200,000 United States Six Fer Cent.
Loan, 1881.

200,000 United States 72-10 Per Cent.
Loan, 1881.

200,000 United States 72-10 Per Cent.
Loan, 1881.

200,000 United States 72-10 Per Cent.
Loan reasury, Notes.

125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Fer Cent. Loan
Cent. Loan exempts.

46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.

20,000 State of Fennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.

Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second
Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds
25,000 State of Tenn-ssee Five Per Cent. Loan.

7,000 State of Tenn-ssee Five Per Cent.
Loan.

15,000 30 States Stock Germantown \$114 000 00 136,500 00

15,000 300 Shures Stock Germantown 

195,900 Leans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property .... 20,000 0 195,900-00 81,045,050 Par. Cost, 81 030,582 05 Mat. Val. 81,070 280 75 217,607-93

38,923 98 2,930 90 41,549:60 \$1 407,321.56

This being a new enterprise, the per is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14 1888

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER UENT Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the lst December proximo, free of Nationa, and State Taxes.

Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED Pake 1UMS for the year ending October 31 1866 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICAT. S OF PROFILS of the company, for the year 1862, he redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profils issued under \$25. By Act of Incorporation, 'no certificate shall fasue unless calmed within two years after the declaration of the dividend where of it is evidence."

DIBECTORS. Samuel E. Stokes Benry Sloan. William G. Bou ton Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paniding.
John R. Febrose,
Jonnes Traquair,
Heary C. Dailett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
Willam C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig.
John D. Taylor,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBERN, Secretary.

William G. Bou ton.
Edward Larourcade,
Jones Brooke.
Ldward Larourcade,
James B Mefarland,
Joshua P. Fyre,
John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger,
D. T. Mo gan.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President. Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paniding, John K. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dailett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig. John D. Taylor,

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PRILABELEBIA August 29, 1886.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Licard of Managers have determined to a low to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transiers, at 3P M of tha day the privilege of subscribing for new stock of par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shareholder estatled to a tractions part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December I, 1886 at 3 P M.

Fayment will be considered due June I, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent. or ten do lars per share, must be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instainment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed as the rate of 6 per cent, per arbum and on a 1 payments made between in at date and the 1st of November, 1861, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock net paid up in full by the 1st of November.

that date and the is of November, 1861, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the list of November, 1867, will be corrected to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until age r June 1 1867, and said stock, it paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1861, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 8 30

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION C. MPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September 1881, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of august 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.
Il 15 1121 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1866 The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of SIX FER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after Docember I, 1866.

The Books will be closed on and after MONDAY, November 26, 1856.

H. G. LEISENRING.

11 24 6t

Books W. iber 26, 1866.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD COMPANY-TREASUREE'S DEPARTMENT.
PRILADELPHIA. November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STUCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual cividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital
Stock of the Company, clear of National and State
taxes, payable on and alier November 39, 1866

Biank Fowers of Attorney for collecting dividends
can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 8.

TrilkD Street.

If 1 304

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-PANY.

PANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

CARDEN, N. J., November 24 1866 f
semi-annual Dividend of FOUR FER CENT. or the
capital stock of the Company clear of National tax,
payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, or
and after the 36th day of November.

GLORGE J. ROLBINS,
Treasurer pro tem.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING
COMPANY
A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on
MONDAY. December 3 at the office of the Company,
No. 120 8 FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties
interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.
11 20 12t

SIMON POEY Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED-By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had nee, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 616 1: 20ADWAY, New York

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT ATTRACTION WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15, WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15,
AT THE
AT THE
LOMBARD Street above Sevents, the
GREAT UNION FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. B.
CRUECH.
Where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.
Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a spiendid Silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awanced to the lub receiving the largest number of votes. And one of Ray's Patent Library Besister," to be awarded to the Sabbath, School receiving the largest number of votes.

ANNIVERSARY, OF THE MERCAN

ANNIVERSABY OF THE MERCAN-CAN FILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION
The Twenty-fith Anniversary of this Association will be beel at the

on TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7% o'clock.
Addresses will be de levered by the
RPV. ALFRED COOK MAN,
MEV. PHILITE'S BROOKS and
JON ALEXAS DER G. CATTELL.
The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prote
Cards o admission. HASSLI R.
Cards o admission may be had gratuitous'v on appli-cation as the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. Ti-IRD Street
H 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG. President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA. October 16, 1865.

The Vice-President of the Bank. Alexander Whil den,
Esq., having in May last, in view of a protonged absence
in Europe resinued his position, the Board of Directors
to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
A) EXANDER G. CATTELL. President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WOALD.
Barnlers reliable, instantaneous, the only perceet
dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous thus, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,

Regenerating Fixtract of Billeflours restores, preserves, and beautifies the half prevents haldness. So'd by all Druggisis. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N.Y. 82;

## **ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES**



## BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES.

SUCH AS Landaus,

Round Front Cospes, Clearance Coaches, Caleches,

Barouches,

Phaetons,

Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assertment constantly fluished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and violnity are informed that they can be accommedated with Carriages or modern style, superior works anship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREEOOMS.

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue.

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE. 11 13 1mrp

RICH FANCY GOODS A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE. Bich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases Bronze and Chit Ornaments Bich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Odor cases, Blob Workboxes Jewel, Clive and Handkerchiet Hoxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Fo los and Companions, Jei and Vulcanite Jeweiry, Jei Chaus, Para Fans Superior Ilk Umbrelias, Tollet Goods, with a complaint assorting to griff easing the in-

complete assortment of artic es suita de for BRIDAL, BIRTHD - Y. OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. At prices the most reasonable, as

H. DIXON'S, 11 25 lm; No 21 South Eighth street, Philadelphia

HOLIDAY GOODS. CHARLES RUMPP. POCKET BOOK AND SATCHEL

MANUPACTURER. No. 47 North Sixth street, below Arch. Cigar Cases, Portfolios, Purses, Work Boxes. Pocket Books, Cabas. Dressing Oases, Etutes, etc. Porte Monnales. Sa chels, Money Belts, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. (11261m

TETTER COPY-BOOKS 300 pages, \$1.50.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

500 pages, \$2.00. LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

1000 pages, \$3:00. FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.

ENVELOPES, \$1.33 per thousand. R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANTFACTUREES. STATIONERS AND CALL ENGRAVERS.

No. 913 ARCH Street

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA AT THE

STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS. No. 108 South THIRD Street, SECOND STORY.

Fverr description of Plain and Ornamental Printiaz executed with neatness and despatch, at urprisingly low prices. HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors, 9143mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH WOURTH STREET, COPNER OF RACE. 1 243m)

CORNEAG MANUFACTORY. N. E. corner of MARKET and WATEE Streets
Phi.adalphia
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Grain, Flour, Sait, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Ste.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS caustantly on hand,

2167
Also, WOOL BACKS.

JAMES CARGADER.

HENRY C. FOX, PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS. PULLADELPHIA - Ill 6 imp